

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

CHARLES McNELTON,

Petitioner

v.

WILLIAM GITTERE,¹ et al.,

Respondents

Case No.: 2:00-cv-00284-RCJ-DJA

ORDER

Before the court for a decision on the merits is a petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed by Charles McNelton, a Nevada prisoner sentenced to death. ECF No. 133. For reasons that follow, the petition will be denied.

I. BACKGROUND

The facts underlying McNelton's conviction and sentence were recounted by the Nevada Supreme Court as follows:

McNelton lived with Brian Jackson, his cousin, at 1237 Hart Street in Las Vegas, near Gerson Park. Andre Lee and his family lived several houses down the street. Lee, Jackson, and [Monica] Glass, the sixteen-year-old victim, all sold crack cocaine on Hart Street. At some point in 1989, a dispute arose among those three because Lee's brother-in-law Leroy Wilson was helping Jackson sell cocaine

¹ As the current warden of Ely State Prison, William Gittere is substituted for Renee Baker as a respondent. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(d).

1 at night. Wilson normally sold for Glass. Jackson apparently wanted Wilson to
2 sell for him full-time, but Wilson was loyal to Glass and had refused.

3 In the afternoon on May 13, 1989, Lee was selling crack cocaine on the
4 street in front of his house. Lee's wife Linda and two other women were also
5 outside the house. Jackson rode up to Lee on a bicycle and told Lee to stop
6 selling. Lee testified that Jackson "didn't want anybody to sell anything if they
7 wasn't selling it for him." Lee ignored Jackson, who cycled home. Approximately
8 five minutes later, Jackson returned with a gun. When a customer drove up,
9 Jackson put the gun, a .25 caliber automatic, to Lee's temple and told him not to
10 go to the customer. Lee did anyway. Jackson appeared upset by this and cycled
11 back toward his house.

12 Approximately five to ten minutes later, McNelton approached Lee from
13 the direction Jackson had gone. McNelton asked Lee if Lee was messing with his
14 cousin, meaning Jackson. Glass then came out of Lee's house and walked to the
15 end of the sidewalk, where everyone was assembled. McNelton asked her the
16 same question. Glass said, "Chuck, get outta my face with that shit." McNelton
17 responded, "I'm gonna show you what I do to people who mess with my family."
18 McNelton then grabbed the back of Glass's head with his left hand, placed a gun
19 to her forehead with his right, and fired once, killing her.

20 *McNelton v. State*, 990 P.2d 1263, 1265-66 (Nev. 1999)

21 McNelton was initially charged with one count each of murder and manslaughter with the
22 use of a deadly weapon. The manslaughter count was based on the fact that Glass was pregnant
23 at the time of the shooting and was later dismissed. McNelton was serving an unrelated prison
sentence in California when he was extradited to Nevada in December 1991.

On October 8, 1993, after a five-day trial, a jury in the Eighth Judicial District Court for
Nevada found McNelton guilty of one count of first-degree murder with the use of a deadly
weapon. After a three-day penalty hearing, the jury found two aggravating circumstances: (1) the
murder was committed by a person who was previously convicted of felonies involving the use
or threat of violence to the person of another and (2) the murder was committed by a person
under a sentence of imprisonment. The jury imposed a sentence of death.

1 The Nevada Supreme Court affirmed his conviction and sentence in a published opinion.
2 *McNelton v. State*, 900 P.2d 934 (Nev. 1995). McNelton's petition for certiorari with respect to
3 that decision was denied by the U.S. Supreme Court on May 20, 1996. *McNelton v. Nevada*, 517
4 U.S. 1212 (1996). Thereafter, McNelton filed a post-conviction petition for writ of habeas corpus
5 in the state district court. After the district court appointed counsel, McNelton filed several
6 supplemental pleadings. The state district court held an evidentiary hearing and subsequently
7 entered a decision denying all of McNelton's claims. McNelton appealed.

8 The Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the denial of McNelton's petition in a published
9 opinion. *McNelton v. State*, 990 P.2d 1263 (Nev. 1999). In March 2000, McNelton initiated this
10 federal habeas proceeding. After prolonged discovery proceedings, McNelton filed an amended
11 petition in November 2006.

12 The respondents filed a motion to dismiss the amended petition on the ground that it
13 contains several unexhausted claims. In lieu of filing an opposition to that motion, McNelton
14 filed a motion for stay and abeyance pursuant to *Rhines v. Weber*, 544 U.S. 269 (2005). That
15 motion was granted.

16 In October 2007, McNelton filed a second post-conviction petition for writ of habeas
17 corpus in state court. After being amended once, that petition was denied. McNelton appealed.
18 The Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the denial of his petition.

19 In April 2013, McNelton moved to reopen these proceedings. After that motion was
20 granted, McNelton filed a second-amended petition for writ of habeas corpus. In deciding
21 respondents' motion to dismiss that petition, this court dismissed several claims as time-barred or
22 procedurally defaulted. Having denied McNelton's motion for an evidentiary hearing, the court
23 now decides McNelton's remaining claims on the merits.

1 II. STANDARDS OF REVIEW

2 This action is governed by the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA),
3 which imposes the following standard of review:

4 An application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of a person in custody
5 pursuant to the judgment of a State court shall not be granted with respect to any
6 claim that was adjudicated on the merits in State court proceedings unless the
7 adjudication of the claim –

8 (1) resulted in a decision that was contrary to, or involved an
9 unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined
10 by the Supreme Court of the United States; or

(2) resulted in a decision that was based on an unreasonable determination
of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State court proceeding.

11 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d),

12 A decision of a state court is "contrary to" clearly established federal law if the state court
13 arrives at a conclusion opposite that reached by the Supreme Court on a question of law or if the
14 state court decides a case differently than the Supreme Court has on a set of materially
15 indistinguishable facts. *Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. 362, 405-06 (2000). An "unreasonable
16 application" occurs when "a state-court decision unreasonably applies the law of [the Supreme
17 Court] to the facts of a prisoner's case." *Id.* at 409. "[A] federal habeas court may not 'issue the
18 writ simply because that court concludes in its independent judgment that the relevant state-court
19 decision applied clearly established federal law erroneously or incorrectly.'" *Id.* at 411.

20 The Supreme Court has explained that "[a] federal court's collateral review of a state-
21 court decision must be consistent with the respect due state courts in our federal system." *Miller-*
22 *El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 340 (2003). The "AEDPA thus imposes a 'highly deferential
23 standard for evaluating state-court rulings,' and 'demands that state-court decisions be given the
benefit of the doubt.'" *Renico v. Lett*, 559 U.S. 766, 773 (2010) (quoting *Lindh v. Murphy*, 521

1 U.S. 320, 333, n. 7 (1997); *Woodford v. Viscotti*, 537 U.S. 19, 24 (2002) (per curiam)). "A state
2 court's determination that a claim lacks merit precludes federal habeas relief so long as
3 'fairminded jurists could disagree' on the correctness of the state court's decision." *Harrington v.*
4 *Richter*, 562 U.S. 86, 101 (2011) (citing *Yarborough v. Alvarado*, 541 U.S. 652, 664 (2004)).
5 The Supreme Court has emphasized "that even a strong case for relief does not mean the state
6 court's contrary conclusion was unreasonable." *Id.* (citing *Lockyer v. Andrade*, 538 U.S. 63, 75
7 (2003)); *see also Cullen v. Pinholster*, 563 U.S. 170, 181 (2011) (describing the AEDPA
8 standard as "a difficult to meet and highly deferential standard for evaluating state-court rulings,
9 which demands that state-court decisions be given the benefit of the doubt") (internal quotation
10 marks and citations omitted).

11 "[A] federal court may not second-guess a state court's fact-finding process unless, after
12 review of the state-court record, it determines that the state court was not merely wrong, but
13 actually unreasonable." *Taylor v. Maddox*, 366 F.3d 992, 999 (9th Cir. 2004), *overruled on other*
14 *grounds by Murray v. Schriro*, 745 F.3d 984, 999–1000 (9th Cir. 2014).; *see also Miller-El*, 537
15 U.S. at 340 ("[A] decision adjudicated on the merits in a state court and based on a factual
16 determination will not be overturned on factual grounds unless objectively unreasonable in light
17 of the evidence presented in the state-court proceeding, § 2254(d)(2).").

18 Because de novo review is more favorable to the petitioner, federal courts can deny writs
19 of habeas corpus under § 2254 by engaging in de novo review rather than applying the
20 deferential AEDPA standard. *Berghuis v. Thompson*, 560 U.S. 370, 390 (2010).

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1 III. DISCUSSION

2 1. *Claim 5(C)*

3 In Claim Five (C), McNelton alleges trial counsel were ineffective for failing to challenge
4 the admission of evidence of prior bad acts during the penalty phase. McNelton cites to evidence
5 presented by the State that McNelton robbed someone in January 1980 and that he was arrested
6 in December 1977 in possession of a women's watch and a shotgun. According to McNelton,
7 investigation by counsel would have revealed that McNelton was not responsible for the robbery
8 and that no charges were filed in relation to the 1977 arrest. In addition, counsel should have
9 argued that presentation of these non-statutory circumstances was unconstitutional.

10 Under the heading for Claim 5(C), McNelton also alleges that trial counsel was
11 ineffective in failing to request a hearing on the admissibility of prior bad acts in the guilt phase
12 of his trial. ECF No. 133, p. 70-71. Apparently focusing on this aspect of the claim, which was
13 fairly presented to the Nevada Supreme Court and adjudicated on the merits (*McNelton*, 990 P.2d
14 at 1268-1270), respondents did not assert procedural default as an affirmative defense to Claim
15 5(C) in their motion to dismiss on procedural grounds (ECF No. 146). They did, however, raise
16 the defense in their answer. ECF No. 178, p. 10-11.

17 The penalty phase ineffective assistance of counsel (IAC) claim based on counsel's
18 failure to challenge the admissibility of prior bad acts was presented to the Nevada courts in the
19 same fashion as the other penalty phase IAC claims that this court determined to be procedurally
20 defaulted. ECF No. 175, p. 14-25. The same procedural default analysis applies. Thus, the court
21 agrees with respondents that the claim is procedurally defaulted. And, given that respondents
22 asserted procedural default in their answer, McNelton's claim that they waived the defense is
23 without merit. *See Morrison v. Mahoney*, 399 F.3d 1042, 1047 (9th Cir. 2005) (holding that state

1 did not waive procedural default defense when it failed to raise the defense in motion to dismiss,
2 but subsequently asserted the defense in its answer).² In addition, this court has already rejected
3 McNelton's arguments in support of overcoming the default. ECF No. 175, p. 24-25,

4 Claim 5(C) is dismissed.

5 2. *Claim 6(D)*

6 In Claim 6(D), McNelton argues that trial counsel was ineffective for allowing a defense
7 witness to testify about McNelton's custody status and for calling himself to rebut the witness's
8 testimony. The claim refers to defense counsel, Drew Christensen, and defense witness, Michael
9 Turner, who Christensen had called to support McNelton's alibi defense. After Turner testified
10 on cross-examination that he visited McNelton in jail and that Christensen told him not to
11 mention that fact in his testimony, Christensen took the stand to attempt to clarify that he had
12 told Turner to tell the truth but to avoid mentioning McNelton's custody status. According to
13 McNelton, Christensen did not consult with him about the decision and chose to defend himself
14 rather than maintain his allegiance to his client.

15 To demonstrate ineffective assistance of counsel in violation of the Sixth and Fourteenth
16 Amendments, a convicted defendant must show 1) that counsel's representation fell below an
17 objective standard of reasonableness under prevailing professional norms in light of all the
18 circumstances of the particular case; and 2) that it is reasonably probable that, but for counsel's
19 errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different. *Strickland v. Washington*, 466
20 U.S. 668, 687-94 (1984).

21 In McNelton's state post-conviction proceedings, the Nevada Supreme Court recognized
22 that *Strickland* provided the federal law standard for adjudicating ineffective assistance of
23

² McNelton disavows raising a guilt phase IAC claim under Claim 5(C). ECF No. 184, p. 16 n.4.

1 counsel claims. *McNelton*, 990 P.2d at 1268. In addressing the IAC based on Christensen's
2 handling of Turner, the state supreme court held as follows:

3 McNelton argues that his trial counsel were ineffective for failing to
4 prevent the prosecutor from eliciting testimony from Michael Turner, McNelton's
5 cousin, that McNelton was in custody prior to trial. Turner testified as an alibi
6 witness. McNelton also argues that his trial counsel were ineffective because one
7 of them testified with respect to this issue.

8 During cross-examination, Turner mentioned that McNelton was in
9 custody. The prosecutor asked Turner, "Did you ever talk to [Wanda McNelton]
10 about [McNelton] being arrested for murder?" Turner replied, "I found out
11 through my family that my cousin was like incarcerated." Later in cross-
12 examination, the prosecutor asked Turner about finding out that McNelton was
13 incarcerated. On recross-examination, the prosecutor asked Turner about visiting
14 McNelton in 1992 in Las Vegas, "You mean to tell me that [McNelton] didn't ask
15 you to testify in this matter way back in 1992?" Turner replied, "No, we didn't
16 even talk about why he was in jail." The prosecutor then asked whether Turner
17 knew why McNelton was in jail and whether anyone told Turner not to tell the
18 jury that he had visited McNelton in jail.

19 Mentioning that McNelton was incarcerated and eliciting that information
20 from Turner was improper. We have previously stated that "[i]nforming the jury
21 that a defendant is in jail raises an inference of guilt, and could have the same
22 prejudicial effect as bringing a shackled defendant into the courtroom." *Haywood*
23 *v. State*, 107 Nev. 285, 288, 809 P.2d 1272, 1273 (1991). In *Haywood*, the
prosecutor referred to the fact that the defendant had been in custody between the
time of his arrest and trial; the prosecutor cross-examined the defendant about jail
visits he received from friends and relatives. *Id.* at 287, 809 P.2d at 1273. We
concluded in *Haywood*, however, that this error was harmless because five
witnesses identified the defendant and other evidence connected him to the crime.
Id. at 288, 809 P.2d at 1273. Likewise, we conclude that the error in the instant
case was harmless because of the substantial evidence of McNelton's guilt.
Counsel therefore were not ineffective on this ground.

As noted above, McNelton also argues that one of his defense counsel,
Drew Christensen, made matters worse by taking the stand shortly after Turner
testified. Turner had testified on direct examination that the last time he saw
McNelton was at the party in 1989. On cross-examination, however, Turner said
that the last time he saw McNelton was when he visited him in the Las Vegas jail
in 1992 and that Christensen told him not to say anything about that visit. When
Christensen testified, he denied telling Turner not to mention visiting McNelton
and said that he told Turner not to mention that McNelton was in jail because he
did not want the jury to know that McNelton was incarcerated.

1 Christensen could have bolstered Turner's credibility when he explained to
2 the jury that Turner was not trying to hide anything, but simply thought that he
3 had been instructed not to mention the jail visit. On the other hand, Christensen
4 could have hurt McNelton if it appeared to the jury that Christensen was just
5 trying to vindicate himself. We do not decide whether counsel's decision to have
6 Christensen testify was right or wrong, but conclude that the decision was a
7 tactical one and unchallengeable absent extraordinary circumstances not present
8 here. *See Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 690–91, 104 S.Ct. 2052; *Howard v. State*, 106
9 Nev. 713, 722, 800 P.2d 175, 180 (1990). Accordingly, we conclude that counsel
10 were not ineffective on this ground.

11 *Id.* at 1270–71.

12 With respect to the allegation that counsel was ineffective in “allowing” Turner to testify
13 about McNelton’s custody status, this court agrees with the Nevada Supreme Court that
14 McNelton cannot demonstrate that the testimony resulted in *Strickland*-level prejudice given the
15 evidence of McNelton’s guilt. Andre Lee, Linda Lee, and Leroy Wilson all testified at trial to
16 seeing McNelton place a hand on the back of Glass’s head and shoot her in the forehead. ECF
17 No. 149-32, p. 16-17; ECF No. 149-33, p. 18-19; ECF No. 149-34, p. 19-20. McNelton does not
18 refute the Nevada Supreme Court’s conclusion in his reply to the State’s answer. ECF No. 184,
19 p. 18-23.

20 As for Christensen’s decision to take the stand, this court also agrees that the decision is
21 defensible as a tactical decision that “falls within the wide range of reasonable professional
22 assistance.” *See Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 689. McNelton contends that the Nevada Supreme Court
23 erred by “call[ing] the decision ‘tactical,’ without any evidentiary support for that conclusion,”
noting that Christensen did not classify the decision as such in his post-conviction testimony.
ECF No. 184, p. 22. The Supreme Court in *Richter*, however, rejected the notion that a reviewing
court must have evidence of counsel’s “actual thinking” before making such a determination:

Although courts may not indulge “*post hoc* rationalization” for counsel's
decisionmaking that contradicts the available evidence of counsel's actions,

1 neither may they insist counsel confirm every aspect of the strategic basis for his
2 or her actions. There is a “strong presumption” that counsel’s attention to certain
3 issues to the exclusion of others reflects trial tactics rather than “sheer neglect.”
4 After an adverse verdict at trial even the most experienced counsel may find it
5 difficult to resist asking whether a different strategy might have been better, and,
6 in the course of that reflection, to magnify their own responsibility for an
7 unfavorable outcome. *Strickland*, however, calls for an inquiry into the objective
8 reasonableness of counsel’s performance, not counsel’s subjective state of mind.

9 *Richter*, 562 U.S. at 109–10 (citations omitted).

10 Here the record establishes that Christensen confronted a difficult decision after Turner
11 testified that Christensen had instructed him to not tell the jury that he had visited McNelton in
12 jail. ECF No. 149-40, p. 31-32. By not taking the stand to attempt to clarify his instructions to
13 Turner, he ran the risk of leaving the jury with the impression that he had instructed Turner to
14 conceal information, which would certainly lessen Christensen’s credibility with the jury. On the
15 other hand, his taking the stand could suggest to the jury that he was merely attempting to cover
16 himself, remind them that McNelton was in custody, and potentially lessen the impact Turner’s
17 alibi testimony. Given these circumstances, Christensen’s decision to testify was, at most, a
18 “reasonable miscalculation” rather than an instance of ineffective assistance of counsel. *See*
19 *Richter*, 562 U.S. at 110 (“Just as there is no expectation that competent counsel will be a
20 flawless strategist or tactician, an attorney may not be faulted for a reasonable miscalculation or
21 lack of foresight....”).

22 Based on the foregoing, Claim 6(D) is denied.

23 3. *Claims 6(F), 11(E), 14(I), and 15.*

Claims 6(F), 11(E), 14(I), and 15 are all premised on an allegation that McNelton’s
conviction and sentence are unconstitutional because the State violated his rights under the
Interstate Agreement on Detainers (IAD). In addition to raising a substantive claim based on an

1 alleged violation of the IAD (Claim 15), McNelton alleges a violation of his right to effective
2 assistance of counsel premised on his counsel's deficient performance in litigating his IAD claim
3 in the trial court (Claim 6(F)) and on appeal (Claim 14(I)). He also claims he is entitled to habeas
4 relief because the trial court failed to dismiss his case under the IAD (Claim 11(E)).

5 On June 1, 1992, McNelton's counsel filed a motion to dismiss the charges against
6 McNelton on the ground that the State failed to comply with Article III of the IAD, codified at
7 Nev. Rev. Stat. § 178.620.³ ECF No. 147-29. Specifically, McNelton claimed the State failed to
8 conduct the trial on his murder charges within 180 days of June 19, 1991, the date he caused his
9 form invoking his Article III trial rights to be delivered to the State of Nevada. *Id.*, p. 8.

10 At the hearing on the motion, the prosecutor, Chris Owens, indicated to the court that
11 McNelton had sent the form invoking his IAD rights on June 19, 1991. ECF No. 147-32, p. 8.
12 The next day, the trial court announced it was granting the motion. ECF No. 148. The State
13 moved for a rehearing, arguing that McNelton had not properly completed and delivered the
14 necessary forms to invoke his rights under Article III, that he had tolled the 180-day period due
15 to his own conduct, and that the IAD did not apply because McNelton had been paroled in
16 California prior to his return to Nevada. ECF No. 148-2. Attached to the motion were the
17 affidavits of Nadine Mulkey, the extradition coordinator for the Clark County District Attorney's
18 office, and Chris Owens. *Id.*, p. 21-24. The former recounted her office's efforts to extradite
19 McNelton and stated that "[a]t no time during the course of this extradition process did affiant

20 _____
21 ³ Nev. Rev. Stat. § 178.620 provides, in pertinent part, that when a detainer has been lodged
against a prisoner in another state:

22 ...the prisoner shall be brought to trial within one hundred eighty days after the
23 prisoner shall have caused to be delivered to the prosecuting officer and the
appropriate court of the prosecuting officer's jurisdiction written notice of the
place of imprisonment and the prisoner's request for a final disposition to be
made of the indictment, information or complaint...

1 receive from either the defendant or representatives of the California Prison System a Form II
2 request of the defendant pursuant to Article III of the [IAD].” *Id.*, p. 21-23. In the latter, Owens
3 stated that he was mistaken in his earlier representation to the court that McNelton had sent the
4 State a demand for a speedy trial and that the State was not aware of any such forms until
5 McNelton had filed his motion to dismiss. *Id.*, p. 24.

6 The court held a hearing on September 15, 1992. At that hearing, the court noted that
7 Mulkey’s affidavit contained hearsay and could not be considered “as evidence of facts.” *Id.*, p.
8 947. The court indicated, however, that it was going to delve into whether McNelton’s supposed
9 release on parole had taken him out from under Article III of the IAD. *Id.*, p. 953. The following
10 day, the trial court entered an order vacating its dismissal and indicating that it would reconsider
11 whether McNelton “was still under a term of imprisonment so as to be protected by Article III of
12 the I.A.D.” ECF No. 148-7.

13 In the meantime, the State also appealed the trial court’s dismissal, even though it had
14 been vacated. ECF No. 148-8. The Nevada Supreme Court dismissed the appeal, noting that
15 there was no order to appeal from because the trial court had already vacated its order of
16 dismissal. ECF No. 149. The Nevada Supreme Court noted, however, that the trial court could,
17 in rehearing the matter, consider a recently-decided case, *Fex v. Michigan*, 507 U.S. 43 (1993).
18 *Id.* At a hearing shortly thereafter, the trial court ruled that *Fex* was dispositive in the State’s
19 favor, a point which McNelton’s counsel conceded. ECF No. 149-2. Thus, the trial court granted
20 the State’s motion for reconsideration, denied McNelton’s motion to dismiss, and set the matter
21 for trial. *Id.*

22 “[T]he IAD is a federal law subject to federal construction.” *New York v. Hill*, 528 U.S.
23 110, 111 (2000). Federal habeas review of IAD violations is limited to errors constituting “a

1 fundamental defect which inherently results in a complete miscarriage of justice [or] an omission
2 inconsistent with the rudimentary demands of fair procedure.” *Reed v. Farley*, 512 U.S. 339, 348
3 (1994) (quoting *Hill v. United States*, 368 U.S. 424, 428 (1962)). A mere “technical” violation is
4 insufficient; there must be some aggravating circumstances. *Id.* at 350.

5 The holding in *Fex* is that the 180-day period contemplated in Article III begins not when
6 the prisoner sends his request for final disposition of the charges against him, but instead when
7 the request “has actually been delivered to the court and prosecuting officer of the jurisdiction
8 that lodged the detainer against him.” *Fex*, 507 U.S. at 52. Implicit in the trial court’s conclusion
9 that *Fex* was dispositive in the State’s favor was a finding that McNelton’s request for
10 disposition, even if sent, was not “actually delivered” to the state district court and the Clark
11 County District Attorney’s office, at least not more than 180 days prior to him being brought to
12 trial in Nevada. McNelton has provided neither the state courts nor this court evidence that this
13 finding is erroneous. Because McNelton has not established that his rights under the IAD were
14 violated, there is “no fundamental defect” for this court to consider. Consequently, Claims 11(E)
15 and 15 fail on the merits.

16 McNelton presented his claims that trial counsel and appellate counsel were ineffective in
17 litigating the IAD issue to the Nevada Supreme Court. Again, the court applied the correct
18 federal law standard, *Strickland*, to the claims. *McNelton*, 990 P.2d at 1268. The court analyzed
19 the claims as follows:

20 McNelton contends that appellate counsel was ineffective for failing to
21 argue that the trial court erred in denying his motion to dismiss. He argues that
22 counsel should have argued that the state relied on hearsay documents and that the
23 case the district court relied on in denying his motion is not controlling in Nevada
and is wrong as a matter of federal law. McNelton also argues that trial counsel
were ineffective for failing to fully investigate and demand an evidentiary hearing
on the extradition issue.

1 In his motion to dismiss, McNelton argued that Nevada's failure to follow
2 Article III(a) of the Interstate Agreement on Detainers (IAD) (codified at NRS
3 178.620) warranted dismissal. Article III(a) essentially provides that a state must
bring a defendant under a term of imprisonment in another party state to trial
within 180 days if:

4 “(1) the defendant has entered upon a term of imprisonment in a
5 penal or correctional institution of a party state, (2) during the
6 continuance of that term of imprisonment the charges in question
7 are pending against the defendant in another party state, (3) a
8 detainer based on such charges has been lodged against the
defendant, and (4) the defendant has caused written notice and
request for final disposition of the charges to be delivered to the
appropriate prosecuting authorities and
court.”

9 *State v. Wade*, 105 Nev. 206, 208, 772 P.2d 1291, 1293 (1989) (quoting *United*
10 *States v. Hutchins*, 489 F.Supp. 710, 713 (N.D. Ind. 1980)); *see* NRS 178.620,
11 Article III(a). Failure to bring the defendant to trial within 180 days results in
dismissal of the charges with prejudice. *Wade*, 105 Nev. at 208, 772 P.2d at 1293
(citing NRS 178.620, Article V(c)).

12 After hearing argument on the motion, the district court concluded that
13 McNelton made an Article III request to California authorities no later than June
14 19, 1991, which triggered California's obligation to notify Nevada to retrieve
McNelton and try him. The court concluded that McNelton was not even brought
to Nevada until after the 180 days had run. The court entered its written order
granting McNelton's motion on August 18, 1992.

15 The state moved for rehearing on the ground that at the time it granted
16 McNelton's motion, the court was operating under the mistaken belief that
17 McNelton had signed the request for disposition of the charges on June 19, 1991,
when that form was actually not dated. The state also argued that because
18 McNelton had been released on parole prior to being sent to Nevada, the IAD did
not apply. As support, the state attached an affidavit of Nadine Mulkey, the
19 extradition coordinator for the Clark County District Attorney's office. The
affidavit stated that Mulkey did not receive from either McNelton or California
20 prison authorities a request for disposition of the charges against him. It further
stated that Mulkey examined the request for disposition and other documents
21 attached to McNelton's motion to dismiss and was not aware that those documents
existed.

22 At a September 15, 1992, hearing on the state's motion, the district court
23 was concerned because Mulkey's affidavit contained different facts than the court
was aware of previously. The court said that Mulkey's affidavit was hearsay and
the court could not consider it as evidence of facts. The court took the matter

1 under submission. The next day, however, the court vacated its order dismissing
2 the case and granted the state's motion solely to reconsider whether McNelton had
been under a term of imprisonment pursuant to Article III(a).

3 On September 17, 1992, believing that the district court's order granting its
4 motion for rehearing was a "legal nullity," the state appealed from the district
5 court's order dismissing the case. This court dismissed the appeal, concluding that
6 it lacked jurisdiction because the district court vacated the order appealed from. In
7 a footnote, this court stated that the district court was "free to consider the
applicability of any recent opinions of the United States Supreme Court,"
specifically citing *Fex v. Michigan*, 507 U.S. 43, 113 S.Ct. 1085, 122 L.Ed.2d 406
(1993). *State v. McNelton*, Docket No. 23898, 109 Nev. 1418, 875 P.2d 1080
(Order Dismissing Appeal, April 27, 1993).

8 At a hearing on May 6, 1993, the district court stated that although its
9 original order on this issue was consistent with the dissent in *Fex*, it believed that
10 the majority in *Fex* obligated the court to deny McNelton's motion to dismiss. *Fex*
11 holds that Article III(a)'s 180-day time period does not begin to run until a
12 prisoner's request for final disposition of the charges against him is actually
delivered to the court and the prosecuting officer of the jurisdiction that lodged
the detainer against him. *Fex*, 507 U.S. at 52, 113 S.Ct. 1085. Defense counsel
agreed that *Fex* was dispositive. The court granted the state's motion for
reconsideration, denied McNelton's motion to dismiss, and set the matter for trial.

13 We conclude that appellate counsel was not ineffective for failing to raise
14 this issue on appeal because the district court did not abuse its discretion in
denying McNelton's motion to dismiss. *See Steese v. State*, 114 Nev. 479, 490,
15 960 P.2d 321, 328 (1998). First, the court was not bound by its statement at the
September 15, 1992 hearing that Mulkey's affidavit was hearsay. The court could
16 consider Mulkey's statement in her affidavit that the prosecutor's office did not
receive from McNelton a request for final disposition of the charges against him.
17 Second, *Fex* is directly on point, and the district court did not err in applying it.
See *Fex*, 507 U.S. at 52, 113 S.Ct. 1085. Thus, had appellate counsel argued on
18 appeal that the district court erred in considering the affidavit because it was
hearsay and *Fex* did not apply, there is not a reasonable probability that this court
19 would have reversed the judgment. We further conclude that trial counsel were
not ineffective for failing to demand an evidentiary hearing on this issue.
20 McNelton does not specify what evidence trial counsel would have presented
such that there is a reasonable probability that the district court would have
21 granted the motion.

22 *McNelton*, 990 P.2d at 1273-75 (footnote omitted).

1 McNelson argues that the Nevada Supreme Court's prejudice analysis in relation to his
2 ineffective assistance of trial counsel claim was faulty because the court failed to consider "dated
3 forms from California invoking his rights under the IAD," which he claims are "compelling
4 evidence that [he] had sent the required documents to the State."

5 This court does not necessarily agree that the dated forms are strong evidence that the
6 forms were actually sent on the date indicated. The bigger problem with this argument, however,
7 is that, under *Fex*, evidence that the documents were sent is practically irrelevant in the absence
8 of any convincing evidence that the documents were actually received by the Clark County
9 District Attorney's office. McNelson cites to no evidence that refutes Mulkey and Owen's sworn
10 affidavits that the office did not receive a request for disposition from McNelson during the
11 relevant time period. Thus, the Nevada Supreme Court's prejudice analysis was not flawed as
12 McNelson contends.

13 Similarly, the Nevada Supreme Court did not err in concluding that McNelson was not
14 prejudiced by appellate counsel's failure to raise the IAD issue on appeal. McNelson places
15 significant weight on the trial court's statement at the September 15, 1992, hearing that Mulkey's
16 affidavit contained hearsay. The judge was clearly referring, however, to statements attributed to
17 "unnamed [prison] employees in California," not to Mulkey's denial that she had received a
18 Form II request from McNelson. ECF No. 91-2, p. 947. That is because the issue the court was
19 attempting to resolve at the time, pre-*Fex*, was whether McNelson had sent the form from
20 California State Prison. Later, when the relevant inquiry had shifted to whether the form had
21 been actually delivered, the trial court had no evidence before it that the Clark County District
22 Attorney's office had received the form (other than Owen's subsequently-retracted comment at
23 the initial hearing). Thus, the court did not err in denying McNelson's motion to dismiss.

1 Accordingly, the Nevada Supreme Court reasonably concluded that there was not a reasonable
2 probability McNelton could have successfully pursued the issue on appeal.

3 Based on the foregoing, Claims 6(F), 11(E), 14(I), and 15 are denied.

4 *4. Claim 8(C) and 11(B)*

5 Claims 8(C) and 11(B) are premised on an allegation that McNelton's conviction and
6 sentence are unconstitutional because the prosecutor commented on McNelton's statement in
7 allocution. In addition to raising a prosecutorial misconduct claim based on the comment (Claim
8 8(C)), McNelton alleges the trial court erred in permitting the comment after having advised
9 McNelton that his unsworn statement could never be used against him (Claim 11(B)).

10 At the close of the State's penalty phase case, the trial court advised McNelton that he
11 had "the right to make a statement to the jury, an unsworn statement, a right of allocution,"
12 which must be limited to a statement "of remorse or apology or chagrin or plans for the future"
13 and must not "deny guilt or try to revisit the guilt phase of the trial." ECF No. 150-5, p. 29-30.
14 The trial court further advised McNelton that if he wished to rebut the testimony of a prior
15 witness, he would have to testify under oath and be subject to cross examination. *Id.*, p. 31. By
16 way of explanation, the trial court told McNelton:

17 There's a difference between making an unsworn statement which can
18 never again be used against you and taking the stand and testifying to rebut what
the officer testified to.

19 *Id.* After consulting with counsel, McNelton made a brief statement to the jury in which he tried
20 to impress upon them that, while he had done bad things, he was not "the monster" that the
21 district attorney and some witnesses had suggested he was. *Id.*, p. 34.

22 As recounted by the Nevada Supreme Court in the excerpt below, the prosecutor in his
23 closing statement remarked that the unsworn statement was McNelton's opportunity to express

1 remorse for killing Monica Glass and to relate his plans for the future, but that McNelton
2 neglected to address either subject or apologize for any of his past criminal behavior. ECF No.
3 150-6, p. 36-37.

4 In deciding McNelton's direct appeal, the Nevada Supreme Court addressed his
5 prosecutorial misconduct claim as follows:

6 At the penalty phase of the trial, McNelton exercised his right of
7 allocution, which is his right to make an unsworn statement to the jury in
8 mitigation of sentencing, and includes "'statements of remorse, apology, chagrin
9 or plans and hopes for the future.'" *Homick v. State*, 108 Nev. 127, 133, 825 P.2d
600, 604 (1992) (quoting *DeAngelo v. Schiedler*, 306 Or. 91, 757 P.2d 1355, 1358
(1988)). After McNelton made his statement, the prosecutor, in his rebuttal
closing argument, stated:

10 And then we heard from the Defendant in his unsworn
11 statement not subject to cross-examination, and we learned quite a
12 bit about this person that we will be punishing here, Mr. McNelton.
*This was his opportunity to express remorse, to say how sorry he
was about Monica Glass, how he felt about taking a human life
and his remorse.*

13 This was the opportunity for Mr. McNelton to tell you that,
14 "I'm going to make this a positive. If you give me life without
15 parole, I'm going to work hard in prison. I'm going to abide by the
duties and the regulations that are imposed upon me. I'm going to
make myself a better person."

16 [OBJECTION AND OBJECTION OVERRULED]

17 And he stood before you. *He was here facing the people
18 that were going to determine his future, and not once did you ever
hear his remorse about killing Monica Glass; not once did you
19 ever hear about apologies for his criminal behavior; not once did
you hear him say that he was sorry [for his past crimes].*

20 (Emphasis added.)

21 McNelton claims that these statements constituted an improper comment
22 on the exercise of his Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination, violating
the rule enunciated in *Griffin v. California*, 380 U.S. 609, 85 S.Ct. 1229, 14
23 L.Ed.2d 106 (1965). We disagree.

1 In *Harkness v. State*, 107 Nev. 800, 803, 820 P.2d 759, 761 (1991), this
 2 court stated:

3 The United States Constitution states that a defendant shall
 4 not “be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against
 5 himself.” U.S. Const. Amend. V; *see also* Nev. Const. Art. 1, Sec.
 6 8. A direct reference to a defendant's decision not to testify is
 7 always a violation of the fifth amendment. *See Griffin v.*
 8 *California*, 380 U.S. 609, [85 S.Ct. 1229, 14 L.Ed.2d 106] (1965);
 9 *Barron v. State*, 105 Nev. 767, 783 P.2d 444 (1989). When a
 10 reference is indirect, the test for determining whether prosecutorial
 11 comment constitutes a constitutionally impermissible reference to
 12 a defendant's failure to testify is whether “the language used was
 13 manifestly intended to be or was of such a character that the jury
 14 would naturally and necessarily take it to be comment on the
 15 defendant's failure to testify.” *United States v. Lyon*, 397 F.2d 505,
 16 509 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied sub nom., Lysczyk v. United States*, 393
 17 U.S. 846 [89 S.Ct. 131, 21 L.Ed.2d 117] (1968). *See also Barron*,
 18 105 Nev. at 779, 783 P.2d at 451–52. The standard for determining
 19 whether such remarks are prejudicial is whether the error is
 20 harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. *Chapman v. California*, 386
 21 U.S. 18, 21–24 [87 S.Ct. 824, 826–28, 17 L.Ed.2d 705] (1967).

22 The prosecutor's comments in this case refer indirectly to McNelton's
 23 failure to testify. Pursuant to *Harkness*, the first question is whether the jury
 would naturally and necessarily view the prosecutor's comments as comments on
 McNelton's failure to testify. We conclude that the jury would not naturally and
 necessarily view them that way. The prosecutor accused the defendant of failing
 to express remorse. The natural inference the jury would draw from this statement
 would be that the defendant was an unfeeling man, not that he failed to testify.¹

McNelton exercised his right of allocution, and the prosecutor was entitled
 to comment in rebuttal on McNelton's statement, including commentary on what
 McNelton did not say which he could properly have said within the bounds of an
 allocution statement. There is a difference between a comment on the defendant's
 failure to testify and a comment on omissions in the defendant's statement which
 reflect on his character. *See United States v. Lopez–Alvarez*, 970 F.2d 583, 595–
 96 (9th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 506 U.S. 989, 113 S.Ct. 504, 121 L.Ed.2d 440 (1992)
 (prosecutor may comment on defense's failure to present exculpatory evidence, as
 long as that comment is not phrased to call attention to defendant's failure to
 testify). Viewed in context, the prosecutor's comments in the instant case did not
 call attention to McNelton's failure to testify, but instead addressed McNelton's
 failure to show any compassion for the victim while seeking compassion for
 himself. Admission of these statements did not constitute error. Even if the
 inference were drawn from the prosecutor's statements that he was commenting

1 on McNelton's failure to testify, we conclude that the error was harmless beyond a
2 reasonable doubt.

3
4 ¹ In *Lesko v. Lehman*, 925 F.2d 1527 (3d Cir.), *cert. denied*, 502
5 U.S. 898, 112 S.Ct. 273, 116 L.Ed.2d 226 (1991), the Court of Appeals
6 held that the prosecutor's comment about the defendant's failure to express
remorse was a clear reference to the defendant's refusal to incriminate
himself. In the context of the instant case, we disagree with that
conclusion.

7 *McNelton*, 900 P.2d at 936–37.

8 The Ninth Circuit has explained that a prosecutorial comment violates the *Griffin* rule “if
9 it is manifestly intended to call attention to the defendant's failure to testify, or is of such a
10 character that the jury would naturally and necessarily take it to be a comment on the failure to
11 testify.” *Lincoln v. Sunn*, 807 F.2d 805, 809 (9th Cir. 1987). Reversal is required only if: “(1)
12 [T]he commentary is extensive; (2) an inference of guilt from silence is stressed to the jury as a
13 basis for the conviction; and (3)[] there is evidence that could have supported acquittal.” *Jeffries*
14 *v. Blodgett*, 5 F.3d 1180, 1192 (9th Cir. 1993) (quoting *Lincoln*, 807 F.2d at 809). Also, an
15 improper comment warrants habeas relief only if it results in actual prejudice. *Jeffries*, 5 F.3d at
16 1190 (citing *Brecht v. Abrahamson*, 507 U.S. 619, 637–38 (1993)).

17 Here, the prosecutor’s comments were similar to the challenged comments in *Jeffries* in
18 that the prosecutor in both instances noted that the defendant’s allocution was unsworn and not
19 subject to cross-examination. *See id.* at 1191. In that case, the Ninth Circuit concluded that the
20 comment “[did] not create error, much less constitutional error.” *Id.* at 1192. In *Blodgett*, the
21 defendant claimed, in his allocution, that he was not guilty and “refused to beg for mercy for
22 crimes he did not commit.” *Id.* at 1191. In response, the prosecutor argued that the defendant’s
23 statement was “insulting to the intelligence” and “full of arrogance. *Id.*

1 McNelton did not deny guilt in his allocution. However, the prosecutor, by faulting
2 McNelton for not expressing remorse, was, in an indirect way, faulting him for not admitting
3 guilt, which would have been self-incriminating. Even so, the comments were, at most, a
4 borderline violation of *Griffin*. Because fairminded jurists could disagree on the question, the
5 Nevada Supreme Court's rejection of McNelton's *Griffin* claim precludes habeas relief in this
6 court. Moreover, after comparing the significant amount of aggravating evidence against
7 McNelton to the paucity of mitigating evidence, this court concludes that any improper reference
8 to McNelton's failure to express remorse did not influence the jury's sentencing decision. *See*
9 ECF No. 150-1 through 5; *cf. Lesko*, 925 F.2d at 1546. Thus, Claim 8(C) does not warrant
10 habeas relief.

11 As for the alleged trial court error, the trial court's attempt to explain to McNelton the
12 distinction between an allocution and testifying under oath was poorly-worded and moderately
13 misleading. There is no evidence, however, that McNelton relied on the statement in deciding to
14 exercise his state law right of allocution. In addition, McNelton cites to no authority for his
15 position that an error of this type amounts to a constitutional violation for which habeas relief
16 may be granted. And, for the reason noted above, any error arising from the trial court permitting
17 the prosecutor's comments was harmless. Claim 11(B) is also denied.

18 5. *Claim 13.*

19 In Claim Thirteen, McNelton alleges that his conviction and sentence are unconstitutional
20 because the under-sentence-of-imprisonment aggravating circumstance is invalid. McNelton
21 points to the fact that he was on parole on an attempted robbery conviction at the time of the
22 killing, which means that the circumstance's presumed purpose – i.e., to deter in-prison offenses
23 – did not serve any rational purpose in his case. According to McNelton, when it is applied in

1 such a manner, the aggravating circumstance is unconstitutionally vague and violates the federal
2 constitutional rule of lenity. McNelton also argues that the State's application of the aggravator
3 conflicts with its successful argument that McNelton was not under a sentence of imprisonment
4 for IAD purposes because he had been paroled.

5 In deciding McNelton's direct appeal, the Nevada Supreme Court held as follows:

6 McNelton argues that he was not "under sentence of imprisonment" within
7 the meaning of NRS 200.033(1) at the time of the murder. This contention is
8 without merit. This court has upheld the "sentence of imprisonment" aggravator
9 when a defendant commits the murder while still serving his sentence for another
10 crime even though he has been released from physical incarceration. *See Geary v.*
State, 110 Nev. 261, 871 P.2d 927 (1994).

10 *McNelton*, 900 P.2d at 938 (footnote omitted).

11 McNelton cites to no controlling or persuasive authority holding that the under-a-
12 sentence-of-imprisonment aggravating circumstance is constitutionally suspect. Even so, he
13 argues that the factor is unconstitutional when applied to offenders on parole because doing so
14 "does not sufficiently narrow the class of murders eligible for the death penalty." ECF No. 184,
15 p. 36 (citing *Zant v. Stephens*, 462 U.S. 21 862, 877 (1983)). This argument fails. To pass
16 constitutional muster, an aggravating circumstance must meet two requirements. First, the
17 circumstance may not apply to every defendant convicted of a murder; it must apply only to a
18 subclass of defendants convicted of murder. *See Arave v. Creech*, 507 U.S. 463, 474 (1993). ("If
19 the sentencer fairly could conclude that an aggravating circumstance applies to every defendant
20 eligible for the death penalty, the circumstance is constitutionally infirm"). Even when
21 interpreted to include parolees, the under-sentence-of-imprisonment aggravating circumstance
22 fulfills this requirement.

1 Second, the aggravating circumstance may not be unconstitutionally vague. *Godfrey v.*
2 *Georgia*, 446 U.S. 420, 428 (1980). In *Godfrey*, the Supreme Court considered an aggravating
3 circumstance instruction that allowed for the death penalty if the jury found that the murder was
4 “outrageously or wantonly vile, horrible or inhuman in that it involved torture, depravity of
5 mind, or an aggravated battery to the victim.” 446 U.S. at 422 (quoting Georgia statute). The
6 Court held that the instruction was unconstitutional as applied in that case because it resulted in
7 “standardless and unchanneled imposition of death sentences in the uncontrolled discretion of a
8 basically uninstructed jury.” *Id.* at 429. The Court further held that the Georgia Supreme Court
9 failed to cure the defect because it did not apply a constitutional construction of the statutory
10 language in affirming petitioner’s death sentences on appeal. *Id.* at 432-33.

11 As explained in *Tuilaepa v. California*, the Supreme Court has found very few death
12 sentence eligibility or selection factors to be impermissibly vague and all of those have been
13 similar to each other. 512 U.S. 967, 973-74 (1994) (citing to *Godfrey* and *Maynard v.*
14 *Cartwright*, 486 U.S. 356, 361-364 (1988), as examples, the latter of which addressed an
15 aggravating circumstance that asked whether the murder was “especially heinous, atrocious, or
16 cruel”).⁴ An aggravating factor withstands a constitutional challenge if it has some “common
17 sense core of meaning . . . that criminal juries should be capable of understanding.” *Id.* at 973
18 (quoting *Jurek v. Texas*, 428 U.S. 262, 279 (1976) (White, J., concurring in judgment)).

21 ⁴ Though *Tuilaepa* was decided over 25 years ago, this state of affairs still applies today. In the
22 rare instances since *Tuilaepa* where the Court has found a capital sentencing factor invalid on
23 vagueness grounds, the factor has consisted of pejorative adjectives that generally apply to all
murders. See, e.g., *Barber v. Tennessee*, 513 U.S. 1184 (1995) (mem.) (denying certiorari on
other grounds but noting “wicked or morally corrupt” as an aggravating circumstance is “plainly
impermissible” because such a state of mind is characteristic of every murder).

1 The “core meaning” of the under-sentence-of-imprisonment aggravating circumstance,
2 with imprisonment defined to include parolees, is readily understandable. In addition, the
3 statutory language defining the circumstance is specific enough to avoid arbitrary and capricious
4 imposition of the death penalty and sufficiently narrows the class to defendants to which it
5 applies. *See Wainwright v. Lockhart*, 80 F.3d 1226, 1231 (8th Cir. 1996) (upholding the validity
6 of an Arkansas statute that the killing was committed for the purpose of avoiding or preventing
7 an arrest or effecting an escape from custody).

8 McNelton’s other arguments also fail. The “rule of lenity ” is a rule of statutory
9 construction holding that ambiguous criminal statutes should be construed in a defendant’s favor.
10 The rule “is rooted in fundamental principles of due process which mandate that no individual be
11 forced to speculate, at peril of indictment, whether his conduct is prohibited.” *Dunn v. U.S.*, 442
12 U.S. 100, 112 (1979). “The rule of lenity, however, is not applicable unless there is a ‘grievous
13 ambiguity or uncertainty in the language and structure of the Act,’ such that even after a court
14 has ‘seize[d] every thing from which aid can be derived,’ it is still ‘left with an ambiguous
15 statute.’” *Chapman v. United States*, 500 U.S. 453, 463 (1991). The “committed by a person
16 under sentence of imprisonment” aggravating circumstance does not rise to this level. It has been
17 uniformly interpreted to encompass offenders that have not fully discharged an existing sentence
18 of imprisonment at the relevant time, regardless of whether the offender was on probation,
19 incarcerated, on parole, or at large. *See Bejarano v. State*, 146 P.3d 265, 276 (Nev. 2006)
20 (probation); *Lockett v. Puckett*, 980 F. Supp. 201, 244 (S.D. Miss. 1997) (probation); *Davis v.*
21 *State*, 897 So. 2d 960, 969 (Miss. 2004) (parole); *Hitchcock v. State*, 755 So.2d 638, 644-45 (Fla.
22 2000) (parole); *Patton v. State*, 973 P.2d 270, 297 (Okla. 1998) (parole); *Nevius v. State*, 101
23 Nev. 238, 243, 699 P.2d 1053, 1056 (1985) (at large).

1 Finally, application of the “under sentence of imprisonment” aggravating circumstance
2 did not conflict with the State successfully arguing that the IAD did not apply because McNelton
3 had been paroled. The factual and legal context of the respective issues were plainly different.
4 Simply put, the factors favoring judicial estoppel are not present here. *See New Hampshire v.*
5 *Maine*, 532 U.S. 742, 750–51 (2001).

6 Claim 13 is denied.

7 6. *Claim 14(A).*

8 In Claim 14(A), McNelton alleges that his conviction and sentence are unconstitutional
9 because his appellate counsel failed to communicate with him, which constituted abandonment.
10 In July 1994, McNelton sent a letter to appellate counsel, Robert Caruso, asking him to withdraw
11 as his counsel and to petition the court for appointment of counsel outside the Clark County
12 Public Defender’s office. ECF No. 151-1. In the letter, McNelton complained that Caruso had
13 not consulted with him or responded to any of his several requests or communication attempts.
14 *Id.* He also complained that, contrary to his wishes, Caruso had raised primarily penalty phase
15 issues on appeal and had overlooked guilt phase issues. *Id.* In response to the letter, Caruso filed
16 a motion to withdraw as counsel, which the Nevada Supreme Court denied. *Id.*

17 A criminal defendant does not have a right to have his appointed appellate counsel
18 present every nonfrivolous issue that he requests. *See Jones v. Barnes*, 463 U.S. 745 (1983).
19 When evaluating claims of ineffective assistance of appellate counsel, the performance and
20 prejudice prongs of the *Strickland* standard partially overlap. *See, e.g., Bailey v. Newland*, 263
21 F.3d 1022, 1028–29 (9th Cir. 2001); *Miller v. Keeney*, 882 F.2d 1428, 1434 (9th Cir. 1989).
22 Effective appellate advocacy requires weeding out weaker issues with less likelihood of success.
23 The failure to present a weak issue on appeal neither falls below an objective standard of

1 competence nor causes prejudice to the client for the same reason – that is, because the omitted
2 issue has little or no likelihood of success on appeal. *Id.*

3 In McNelton’s state post-conviction proceeding, the Nevada Supreme Court addressed
4 this claim as follows:

5 McNelton argued in the district court, in support of another argument, that
6 he never once spoke with his appellate attorney. The district court did not
7 specifically address this issue because it was not raised as a separate issue in the
8 petition. McNelton raises it here, however, arguing that his appellate counsel was
ineffective because counsel failed to consult with McNelton as he crafted
arguments on direct appeal. McNelton argues that counsel's performance was
deficient *per se*.

9 The record does not belie McNelton's contention that his appellate counsel
10 did not meet or speak with him. In July and again in August 1994, appellate
11 counsel filed in this court a motion to withdraw based on a letter from McNelton
12 stating that appellate counsel did not answer McNelton's letters, visit him, or take
13 his telephone calls. This court denied the motion, concluding that McNelton's
14 letter did not constitute good cause for appellate counsel to seek appointment of a
15 substitute. Appellate counsel did not thereafter seek to withdraw. We conclude
16 that appellate counsel should have met or spoken with McNelton to discuss his
direct appeal. This court has held that failure to communicate with a client
warrants disciplinary action. *See State Bar of Nevada v. Schreiber*, 98 Nev. 464,
464, 653 P.2d 151, 151 (1982) (published letter of reprimand stating that
“communication with a client is, in many respects, at the center of all services”).
Although the circumstances in *Schreiber* are different from those presented here,
the ideas expressed there regarding communication are always applicable.

17 However, even assuming that counsel's performance was deficient because
18 he failed to meet with McNelton, we conclude that McNelton was not prejudiced
19 thereby. There is not a reasonable probability that the result of the direct appeal
20 would have been different had McNelton consulted with his counsel with respect
21 to how to proceed. *See Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 687, 104 S.Ct. 2052. McNelton has
22 not specified here any issues that he would have instructed appellate counsel to
raise that counsel neglected to raise. *Cf. Stewart v. Warden*, 92 Nev. 588, 555
P.2d 218 (1976) (holding that where attorney failed to raise requested claims on
appeal for no apparent reason, good cause exists to raise those claims on post-
conviction). Accordingly, we conclude that counsel was not ineffective on this
ground.

23 *McNelton*, 990 P.2d at 1273

1 Notwithstanding his apparent failure to communicate with McNelton, Caruso filed a
2 lengthy opening brief on McNelton's behalf, raising several claims of error. ECF No. 150-30/31.
3 Caruso also timely filed a reply brief in response to the State's answering brief. ECF No. 151.
4 Then, a couple months later, Caruso filed a successful motion to file a supplemental opening
5 brief to add an argument based on *J.E.B. v. Alabama ex rel. T.B.*, 511 U.S. 127 (1994), which
6 had been decided after Caruso's opening brief. ECF No. 151-3.

7 Relying on *United States v. Cronin*, 466 U.S. 648, 662 (1984), McNelton argues that,
8 because appellate counsel had abandoned him, the Nevada Supreme Court erred by requiring
9 him to demonstrate prejudice. This argument misrepresents the holding in *Cronin*. In *Cronin*, the
10 Court held that presuming prejudice with respect to an ineffective assistance claim is warranted
11 when "the surrounding circumstances make it unlikely that the defendant could have received the
12 effective assistance of counsel," that is, "that counsel failed to function in any meaningful sense
13 as the Government's adversary." *Cronin*, 466 U.S. at 666. Given Caruso's significant efforts on
14 his behalf, McNelton did not "suffer[] an '[a]ctual or constructive denial of the assistance of
15 counsel altogether.'" *See Smith v. Robbins*, 528 U.S. 259, 286 (2000) (quoting *Strickland*, 488
16 U.S. at 696). Thus, the Nevada Supreme Court correctly determined that he was required to
17 demonstrate prejudice under *Strickland*. *Id.*

18 McNelton also argues that the Nevada Supreme Court made an unreasonable finding of
19 fact when it determined that he had not specified any issues that he would have instructed
20 appellate counsel to raise that counsel omitted. In this regard, McNelton cites to his appellate
21 brief in his state post-conviction proceeding wherein he devoted a section "to the claims direct
22 appeal counsel failed to raise." ECF No. 184, p. 56 (citing ECF No. 97-8, p. 18-22). In light of its
23 citation to *Stewart v. Warden*, however, the Nevada Supreme Court was referring to McNelton's

1 failure to identify any claims that, but for counsel's lack of communication, he would have
2 personally instructed appellate counsel to raise while his direct appeal was pending. *See Stewart*,
3 555 P.2d at 219 ("It is uncontroverted that while the appeal was in progress appellant requested
4 his then attorney to raise certain claims of error, and the attorney neither presented those claims
5 of error to the supreme court nor offered any reason or explanation for his failure to do so.").
6 Claims identified by post-conviction counsel in a brief filed four years after the events in
7 question were properly beyond the Nevada Supreme Court's inquiry.

8 Because the Nevada Supreme Court applied the correct federal law standard and
9 McNelton has not demonstrated an unreasonable application of that standard or an unreasonable
10 determination of fact, this court must defer the state court's decision and deny relief.

11 Claim 14(A) is denied.

12 7. *Claim 19.*

13 In Claim 19, McNelton alleges that his conviction and sentence are unconstitutional due
14 to the cumulative effect of "errors in the admission of evidence and instructions, gross
15 misconduct by state officials and witnesses, and the systematic deprivation of his right to the
16 effective assistance of counsel.

17 "The cumulative effect of multiple errors can violate due process even where no single
18 error rises to the level of a constitutional violation or would independently warrant reversal."
19 *Ybarra v. McDaniel*, 656 F.3d 984, 1001 (9th Cir. 2011) (internal quotation marks and citation
20 omitted). Habeas relief may be warranted "under the cumulative effects doctrine when there is a
21 'unique symmetry' of otherwise harmless errors, such that they amplify each other in relation to
22 a key contested issue in the case." *Id.* (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

1 Here, McNelton makes no showing as to how multiple errors in concert significantly
2 impacted the outcome of a key issue in his case. In addition, this court sees no instance of this
3 occurring either in the guilt phase, the penalty phase, or the direct appeal of McNelton's
4 conviction and sentence. Claim 19 is without merit and must be denied.

5 IV. CONCLUSION

6 For the reasons set forth above, McNelton is not entitled to habeas relief.

7 *Certificate of Appealability*

8 Because this is a final order adverse to the petitioner, Rule 11 of the Rules Governing
9 Section 2254 Cases requires this court to issue or deny a certificate of appealability (COA).
10 Accordingly, the court has *sua sponte* evaluated the claims within the petition for suitability for
11 the issuance of a COA. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c); *Turner v. Calderon*, 281 F.3d 851, 864-65 (9th
12 Cir. 2002).

13 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2), a COA may issue only when the petitioner "has made
14 a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." With respect to claims rejected on
15 the merits, a petitioner "must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's
16 assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong." *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473,
17 484 (2000) (citing *Barefoot v. Estelle*, 463 U.S. 880, 893 & n.4 (1983)). For procedural rulings, a
18 COA will issue only if reasonable jurists could debate (1) whether the petition states a valid
19 claim of the denial of a constitutional right and (2) whether the court's procedural ruling was
20 correct. *Id.*

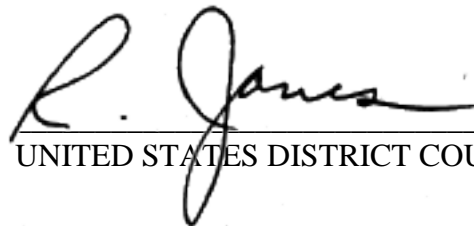
21 The COA standard is not high. McNelton must only "sho[w] that reasonable jurists
22 could debate" the district court's resolution or that the issues are "adequate to deserve
23 encouragement to proceed further." *Hayward v. Marshall*, 603 F.3d 546, 553 (9th Cir. 2010) (en

1 banc) (citations omitted). Having reviewed its determinations and rulings in adjudicating
2 McNelton's petition, the court finds that the *Slack* standard is met with respect to the court's
3 determination that the holding in *Martinez v. Ryan*, 566 U.S. 1 (2012), could not serve as
4 grounds to excuse McNelton's procedural defaults due to the "insufficient causal connection
5 between the alleged ineffective assistance of McNelton's first post-conviction counsel and the
6 procedural default that serves to bar federal review in this action." ECF No. 175, p. 24-25. The
7 court therefore grants a certificate of appealability as to that issue. The court declines to issue a
8 certificate of appealability for its resolution of any other procedural issues or any of McNelton's
9 habeas claims.

10 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the second amended petition for writ of habeas
11 corpus (ECF No. 133) is DENIED. The Clerk is directed to enter judgment accordingly.

12 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a certificate of appealability is issued as to the
13 *Martinez* issue identified above. A certificate of appealability is otherwise denied.

14 Dated: May 14, 2020

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16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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